INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THE BATTLE AT TRANTER'S CREEK.

THE UNION FORCES VICTORIOUS.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Governor Stanly's Policy Approved by the People.

Union Sentiment Still Increasing in North Carolina.

UNION PRISONERS RELEASED.

The United States steam transport Geo. Peabody, Capt

Travers, arrived here yesterday morning, in thirty-six She reports the bark Voltaire which went ash at Hatteras Inlet last January, was got off on the Sth inst. The schooner Sallie E. Timmons, from Balti-

more for Beaufort, with two locomotives, and in tow of the steamer Thomas Sparks, was taken into Hatterse Inlet June 9, at six P. M., during a heavy gale, and that night filled, capsized and lost both locom

and that night filled, capsized and lost both locomotives.
Bhe would probably be a total loss.

The Geo. Peabody brought the following passengers:—
Baron C H Weiner, M L Bachrach, TB Phillips, L Bear, R H Burnside, J L Harrard, W H Cone, L Oberwaith, W S Hudson, Dr Hynes, R Stimson, W D Cary, W H Jacmer, J G Johnston, G Miston, J Carcon, D W Didden, C Beif, P Haffenberger, JA Powell, Dr Witt, Clinton Newcomb, W Pendleton, J Halen, A Sprague, S Sices, C B Hest, S Patterson, J M Rocks, G Woodcock, J B Perkins, J G Bidwell, R Pomroy, L E Viele, W Sullivan, C S Henry, H C Page, M Harrington, J Chance, W S Hutton, T Collon, E P Frames, J E Haskin, E W Hutonan, H Hammond, L Lewis, G Stringer, S K Caspenter, C E Davenport, S Seltrik, D Widden, C Folley, Capit P Hammond, J Davis, W C Conway, Capit Naggie.

Our Washington (N. C.) Correspondence bels in Ambush Attack a Union Cavalry Officer Two of the Union Men Made Prisoners-Arrival of Union Prisoners—A "Secah" Editor Condemns a of the Quill for His Union Sentiments, &c., &c.

akirmish took place yesterday forenoon be-connoitering party from this place and a body of the enemy, who, in numbers variously estimated at from three hundred to a thousand, are advancing upon us. Indeed an attack is very imminent, and each mo-ment we expect it. Captain Jocknick, early in the ing, sent out the reconnoitering party above referred nder command of Sergeant George A. Colton. They rode to Cherry run, some four or five miles from here inquiries as to the whereabouts of the reb fact that he had there taken the cath of allegiance, was sed to be a Union man; but his conduct on the pre-He proved to be absent from the house, and one of the . Two of the cavalry started after on a gallop, and ook him a mile or more beyond the creek. He even went so far as to tell them to put up their pistols; ody in company with him, and he there parted from then ewards. Sergeant Colton, thinking it not ent to advance after such assurances, con his progress to the point of the road where Perry, a few en, when suddenly his attention was attracted by the arge of musketry in the rear, and, turning, he dispovered a body of rebels, some thirty or forty in num-ber, springing into the road from the brush on either cutting off his retreat. Three of his party were a distance behind, and comparatively out of harm's Finding himself thus hemmed in, he halted his ring only four, and was considering a surprisoners by the rebels flashed across his mind, and he ed to make a bold dash for liberty. At the rd "Charge," the little band put spurs to their

Another reconnottering party went out in the afternoon and discovered the robel cavalry only a short distance outside the town. They fired a voiley at our approach and then retreated.

In view of the fact that the time is not far distant when the State and people of North Carolina will be on terms of amity with our people and soldiers, it is to be regretted that blood should in the meantime be spilt in these listle stirmaises.

The third batch of released Union prisoners, numbering about two hundred, arrived here on Saturday last, and have been sent North via Newbern. The next and last batch of the stipulated number is expected to day.

As giving an idea of the feellags of the press of this State, I quote the following from a late editorial in the Raleigh Register. This paper is strongly "secesh," and it directs its venom at a contemporary which is evidently exhibiting signs of Union sentiment:—

"An attempt has been made by the editor of the Raleigh Standard to divide the State into two parties, and he is at this moment industriously at work to divide and agitate the people upon the question as to who shall be Governor, and who shall compo e the next Legislature of Jhe State. By reference for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper, a call will be seen for a mass meeting of what he paper is the seen of the seen of the seen of the seen of the seen

WAMHINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1862.

The Battle at Transer's Crock—The Line of March—
Co-operation of the Gunboat Picket—Rebet Breastwork Discovered—The Action Commenced—Artillery Does the Work on Our Side-Gallant Charge of the Infaniry, Headed by Colonet Potter-The Rebell Our Loss Seven Killed and Nine Woundea-The Rebel Loss One Hundred and Five in Killed, Wounded and Missing, Including Colonel Singletary, the Rebel Com-mander-List of Union Men Killed and Wounded, &c. were frequently annoyed by scouting parties of the rebels, who came within a short distance of the town and continually threatened it. Indeed, so likely ap-peared an attack (and no doubt our weak position here for, while every preparation was made to resist any ingood which the prowling bands might make.
On Tyceday syening last the attack was certainly ex-

Wednesday night passed without any attack, and it since the rebels wouldn't come to us we decided to go to

in force started from here, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Osborn, commanding the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment. accompanied by Colonel Potter, of the First North Carolina Union Volunteers and Lieutenants Strong and Pendleton, the two latter officers act-ing as aids. The expedition consisted of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, Company I of the Third New York cavalry, under command of Captain Jocknick and Lieutenant Allis, and a detachment from Colonel Howard's Marine Artillery, under command of Lieut

The infantry and artillery, having taken up the line of march, formed a junction with the cavalry on the out-akirts of the town, when all advanced along the Greenville road, while the gunboat Picket, Captain Nichols, proceeded up Tar river and shelled the woods ahead.

We soon left the town in our rear and gradually pen trated the country, through which the road wound in a most circuitous, or rather tortuous manner. To sur left we could hear the gunboat cannonading along the river, and occasionally catch a glimpse of her masts through the trees. Owing to the necessity of great cautic to prevent a surprise by ambuscade, a large body of skirmishers were thrown out in advance, who scoured the woods and bush on either side of the road. Our progress

was consequently greatly retarded.

We crossed Cherry run, passed the scene of the reces brilliant skirmish of our cavalry with the enemy, and reached Four Corners without any incident of note ocsurring, and without the slightest trace of the enemy We were now a mile from Tranter's creek, and, as it we known that the bridge on the main or Greenville road had been destroyed, the column took another road on the right, which crossed the crosk a little distance higher

but a few yards from the creek. Here a temporary halt was ordered, during which the men refreshed them. selves after their weary march with a draught of water from the well. The widow, on being question knowing of the presence of the enemy; but one of the slaves informed us that the rebels had taken dinner with her that noon, and had gone away again across the bridge her part, and when they subsequently came near being entrapped by the rebels their anger could hardly be restrained, and it is wonderful that they did not burn down the house. We also learned here that a secession farmer named Latham had perceived our coming and fied across

the woods in advance to warn the enemy.

In order to understand the progress of the fight, i nity. The road, near where it crosses the bridge, descends through a ravine or gorge, and, turning suddenly at this point is more properly a wide pond or swam?, filled with stumps of trees. On the bridge are a saw mill and cotton gin, whose power is derived from the flowing of the water. The rebels had taken up the boards of the bridge between the two buildings, and with them constructed a breastwork, if it might be so called, near the

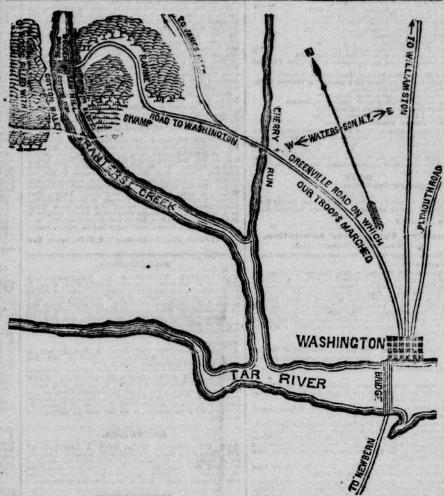
widow's house, and the skirmishers, having descended advance guard was from Company A, and under com-mand of Lieutenant Jarvis. Coming from under cover of the trees, they moved up the inclined plane at the fool of the bridge, and suddenly discovered a row of heads behind the breastwork of boards, and the guns all level led towards them. Sergeant Shepard and a compan fired, and a heavy volley came in return. Lieutenan Jarvis fell at the first tire. The rest of the advance re turned the volley and then fell back on the main body. Colonel Osborn immediately ordered forward the artil lery, and in a less time than It takes to narrate it the gallant marines, under Lieutenant Avery, came dashing down the hill with their guns, which they stationed, one bearing on the enemy's front, through the arch of the sawmill, the other to the left of the bridge, and raking the enemy on their right flank. The main body of the infantry also came forward on the double quick, while Capt. Jocknick formed his cavalry on the brow of the hill, to his men to strike a blow, owing to the nature of the three companies of the infantry could be brought into where they were ordered to lie down. With one com pany in the road and one on either side, the engagement charged several rounds of shell and canister at the one my's position; for they were so concealed in the bridge The infantry poured a terrific fire across and on either soon gave token of the showers of balls which were pass ing and repassing. A number of rebels had secretes very briskly when driven out by a shell which Lieute discovered ensconeed in the tree tops on the opposite side of the creek. Lieutenant Avery elevated his pieces branches, whereupon several bodies were seen to full to louged cheer or yell. The steady firing of the artillery and the volleys from the Twenty-fourth at length drove

the ground, at sight of which our boys burst into a prolonged cheer or yall. The steady firing of the artillery and the volleys from the Twenty-fourth at length drove the rebeis from the bridge, and, falling back, they kept up a desultory fire from the trees and the edge of the creek. At length the word was given to charge. The artillery fired a round to clear the way, and, under cover of the smoke and the effects of the canister, our boys, with fixed bayonets, dashed upon the bridge, and, headed by Coionei Potter, advanced on a run to the point where the beards had been taken up. Replacing them as best they could, they passed over, and found themselves undisputed occupants of the field; for the rebels had field down the creek and through the woods, leaving behind them three of their dead and a large quantity of muskets, shotguns, swords, sabres and other weapons. Their rout was through and complete. The ground was covered with pools of blood, showing that their loss was pretty heavy, though it is impressible to ascertain the exact figures, as they carried off all their dead and wounded except the three bodies above referred to, which they could not rescue, owing to the heavy fire of our artillery on the spot where they were lying. At the opposits side of the bridge the rebels had thrown up a temporary breastwork of cetton bales in an angular shape, with the corner nearest the approach from the bridge, but it failed to serve them as a means of defence.

Our loss on the battle field was four killed and tweive wounded; but three of the latter died soon after the fight, so that our loss now stands seven killed and nine wounded. Colonel Osborn, Colonel Potter and Lleutenants Pendleton and Strong deserve great praise for their intrepatity in directing the various movements, and all the men, both soldiers and sailors, deserve the honor of waring the words "Tranter's Greek, June 5, 1862;" on their banners in future. Lleutenant Avery, of the Marine Arthery is also deserving of much praise fer the colones which he displ

Sergeaut Geo. S. Litchfield, Co. A, 24th Mass., shot in ab-

THE BATTLE AT TRANTER'S CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA



Corporal M. Crosscup, Co. F, 24th Mass., shot in abdomen.
Austin Gill, Co. K. 24th Mass., shot in thorax.
Lercy Doland, Co. A, 24th Mass., shot in thorax; died
after battle.

Geo. Baxter, Co. F, 24th Mass., shot in thorax; died after
battle.
Orville Brock, Co. I, 24th Mass., left hand shattered and
shot in right breast; died after battle,
Wm. Moore, Marine Artillery; shot through breast,
Wouxnen.
Capt. W. F. Redding, Co. A, 24th Mass., slightly, in wrist.
Lieut. H. D. Jarvis, Co. A, 24th Mass., severely, in ankle.
J. Collins, Co. E, 24th Mass., in fomoral region; sitchtly,
John Vaughan, Co. F, 24th Mass., in left hip; severely.
Jas. A. Beal, Co. B, 24th Mass., at angle of eye, by buckshot; slightly.

shot; slightly. Michael J. O'Brien, Co. I, 24th Mass., slightly, in hip. Alfrod H. Gibbs, marine artillery, neck and shoulder; verely. ames Gillen, Marine Artillery, in right leg, by buckshot; slightly. Wm. A. Clark, Marine Artillery, slightly, in breast, by spont ball.

Our Newbern Correspondence. NEWHERN, N. C., June 3, 1862. Arrival of Union Prisoners from Salisbury on their Way

North—Independent Action of the North Carolina State Authorities in Releasing Them—Union Feeling in the State—Prisoners Greeting the Union Flag with "The Red, White and Blue"-Colonel Corcoran Still a Prisoner in

The last of the Union prisoners stipulated to be reeased from confinement at Salisbury by the rebels arrived here this evening from Washington, on the steam transport Guide, Captain Vaill. They number about four hundred, and, with the two hundred which arrived here on Sunday night, will be sent North in a few days, after

This last batch left Salisbury on the 31st uit. and reached Raleigh on the next day, where they were visited by Governor Clark, who kindly inquired as to how they had been treated while in prison, and otherwise evinced a deep interest in their condition.

The prisoners give it as their belief that they were released by the North Carolina State authorities, which confirms what I wrote you in a previous letter-viz: that North Carolina had taken a stand in this matter inde-

North Carolina had taken a stand in this matter independently of the Confederate government. They also represent the Union seattment as very strong in the northwestern part of the State, where one of the citizens stated that if the Union men had a chance, and could get a ms, they would rise an mass against the relets and drue them outside its borders. Even among the armed guards who were in charge of the prisoners there are many Union men, who say that they either have been draited or have been compelled to enter the army to obtain sustemance for themselves and families.

From Raleigh the prisoners were taken to Tarboro, and thence came down the river on flatboats in tow of a steamer. When they came in sight of Washington and saw our colors displayed there, they could not restrain their delight, and burst out with the "Red, White and Blue." When cast loose from the steamer they raised an American flag which they made in prison, and which they had so far concessed, and greeted it with enthusiastic cheers, to which a lusty response was given by our troops on shore. They were then taken on board the steamer Pilot Boy, Captain Wilson, and conveyed to the Guide, which brought them here.

Of the number, some twenty are so sick that it is probabe they will remain here in hospital until well enough

Guide, which brought them here.

Of the number, some twenty are so sick that it is probable they will remain here in hospital until well enough to continue their journey homewards.

Colonel Corcoran was still at Salisbury and improving

B. T. Waker, Louis Parry, J. F. Cassedy, J. P. McCulley, Thos. Wille, R. Palmer, H. F. Irehnd, S. Seigler, C. Seigler, C. Seigler, Joseph Wood, Hugh Smith, Chas. Moran, J. McEnerney Owen Abearn E. Peterson, T. Hayden, A. F. Cade,

Unanimous Approval of Governor Stanly's Policy—The Abduction of the "Brunette" of "Sweet Sixteen"—General Burnside Indignant at the Abolition Outrage—The Massachusetts Soldiers are not Abolitionists—Their Con tempt for Governor Andrew's Unpatriotic Proclamation— General Burnside Discards the Nigger Question, &c. The vigorous policy of Governor Stanly regarding the abolition emissaries, who sought to carry out their schemes in this department, has met with the hearty and almost universal approval of everybody here. A few only, and they are very few, are dissatisfied. Governor Stanly is at present in Beaufort, and will return, in a few days, to pay a visit to Washington, where the citizens

The correspondent who wrote you from this place, under date of May 31, labors under a few mistakes. The house of Mr. Bray, which was burned, as stated in that letter, was set on fire, not by soldiers, but by one of the slaves, who subsequently returned with a handful of abolition sympathizing soldiers, and abducted the hand-some brunotte of "sweet sixteen." A strict search is now being instituted for these men, and if found (they disguised their uniforms with false regimental numbers and letters) they will be severely deals with by General Burnside, who is greatly indignant at the outrage. The letter also states that these soldiers belonged to a Massachusetts regiment. Now, whether they did or not is Massachusetts regiments which is most undeserved. old Bay State are of abolition sympathics and tendencies, whereas the truth is that the Massachusetts men, whicher regulations or democrats, are here and else-where fighting the bullies of their country. It is significant that the regulation in this department hold Governor Andews mutter contempt for its late proclamation. It is true that in these regiments there are a few mon of

abolition principles, and one of them here in Newbern used to lecture at Colyer's nigger meetings. But he and his fellow abolitionists are the subjects of continual ridicule among their comrades. If an enumeration were made to-morrow not one in fifty of our soldiers would prove to be an abolitionist or of abolition sympathies.

The "most unkindest cut of all" in the letter, however, is the reflection contained in the first paragraph, where it is stated that the abolitionists have met with less favor under Governor Stanly than they did under General Burnside. Now, the writer must be perfectly unequanted with General Burnside, and a complete stranger to his policy. I can but repeat here what I have written before, that General Burnside, in conducting the campaign in North Carolina, has totally ignored slaves and alwery. Under the instructions from Washington, which have been given to all the generals of the Union army, he retains the slaves of disloyal men as contraband of war; but he does not restrain the loyal master from seeking out and taking back his runaways. His policy does not, therefore, clash with Governor Stanly's, and he does not contenance abolitionists when they come here as such.

hey come here as such. Rebel Prisoners on Governor's Island. The following is a list of rebel officers from North Caro-ilna, held as prisoners of war in Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York harbor, June 11, 1862:—

Governor's Island, New York harbor, June 11, 1862;—
Col. C. M. Avery, 33d North Carolina troops.
Capt. C. R. Ranol, 26th North Carolina troops.
Capt. O. R. Ranol, 26th North Carolina troops.
First Lieut. J. A. Weston, 33d North Carolina troops.
First Lieut. W. Wheeler, Latham's battery.
Second Lieut. J. Chn Anderson, 33d North Carolina troops.
First Lieut. W. Wheeler, Latham's battery.
Second Lieut. J. Chn Anderson, 33d North Carolina troops.
Second Lieut. J. W. Vinson, 26th North Carolina troops.
Major S. D. Lowe, 28th North Carolina Volunteers.
Capt. W. W. Speer, 28th North Carolina Volunteers.
Capt. S. N. Stowe, 28th North Carolina Volunteers.
Capt. S. N. Stowe, 28th North Carolina Volunteers.
Capt. G. B. Johnston, 28th North Carolina Volunteers.
Second Lieut. M. A. Thornburg, 28th N. Carolina Vols.
Capt. T. W. Brown, 18th North Carolina Volunteers.
Hr. Second Lieut. M. A. Thornburg, 28th N. Carolina Vols.
Capt. T. W. Brown, 18th North Carolina Volunteers.
First Lieut. M. L. Steele, 37th North Carolina Volunteers.
First Lieut. J. L. Bost, 37th North Carolina Volunteers.
Second Lieut. J. L. Steele, 37th North Carolina Volunteers.
Second Lieut. J. L. Bost, 37th North Carolina Volunteers.
Second Lieut. J. L. Bost, 37th North Carolina Volunteers.
Second Lieut. J. L. Bost, 37th North Carolina Volunteers.
Second Lieut. J. L. Bost, 37th North Carolina Volunteers.
These officers are all we'l, and confined in the pieasantest and most healthful locality used for that purpose.

Interesting from the South.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862. Sovernor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, killed in Nashville by a man named George Brown, who in turn had been killed. The same despatch says that General Butler had been killed in New Orleans, but adds that the

report lacks confirmation.

The Richmond Examiner of the 9th inst. devotes its found no individual desperate and weary of living by the wretchedness this invasion has brought upon him, a glorious martyrdom-intended as an incentive for procuring the assassination of the United States officers who have taken possession of rebel territory.

The paper is printed on a half sheet, and is a

striking evidence of the impoverished condition of Mairs in Richmond.

n the same paper, states that on Sunday Jackson me and engaged Shields after the recapture by the federals of Front Royal, taking with it 180 of the Twelfth Georgia regiment. The rebels claim to have repulsed our troops and taken 600 prisoners. Their own loss they give as

Nonrolk, Va., June 10, 1862. Increase of Union Feeling Amongst the Citizens of Nor-folk—Revival of Trade—The Military Gavernor a Great Favorite with the People-Success of the New Daily Pa-per, the Norfolk Union-Change in the Precost Mar-

It is a matter of sincere gratification to all well wishers to the dictates of common sense on the part of the citizens of Norfolk. But a few weeks ago it was difficult for an officer to pass one block and not meet with some expressions of disrespect from the citizens, especially the military as a matter of course, and, if we may judge from the good order now reigning in the city, the milithe people. During the supremacy of Secessiondom riots and disorders were every day occurrences, and the most us by citizens who had moral courage enough to stand up manfully for the cause of right and truth amidst the

us by citizens who had moral courage enough to stand up manfully for the cause of right and truth amidst the clamor of lawlessness and treason.

The market is now daily crowded with hundreds of dealers and purchasers; the stores, che by one, begin to show their glassy faces (file more, and with the entire recreating of trade, which may soon be expected, and a goodly influx of Unele Sam's god and Treasury notes, the number of the people who have secession proclivities will decrease day by day, until "they shall be known no more forever."

On the manner in which General Viele, the Military Governor, conducts his responsible duties, nothing can be said but words of the highest praise, and even the secession citizens of the bitterest stamp frankly admit that, while he deals out the strictest justice to all, his deportment is at all times courteous and characteristic of the perfect gentleman.

The weather, which during the early part of last week was extremely hot and oppressive, took a sudden turn on Wednesday night, and, with the thermometer at seven-ty-live, nothing can be more delicious than the climate we are now enjoying. The health of the citizens and the military is stellent.

The new Union paper meels with general favor, and is productive of a great deal of good. The ifm and yet kind tene in which the claims of the Union and the dear old flag are presented makes the paper acceptable to all clauses. Its circulation must be now almost, if not office as large as that of the deceased Day Book.

Major Robert Nixen, who has filled the office of Provest Marshal since the occupation of the City by Union troops, with great credit to himself and bereaft to the cause he serves, has been ordered by General Viele to rejon his regiment (the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers), where his presence is imperatively needed. He is subceeded by Capit C. T. Christensen, First New York Volunteers, News.

Washington, June 12, 1862.
The gunboat Paul Jones has arrived from Battimore fer

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Perfect Tranquillity Prevails in the City.

Partial Resumption of Business on a Sound Money Basis.

Merchants Starting for the Worth to Buy Goods.

The Planters Imploring Protection from

the Cotton Burners,

Intelligence was received this morning that, as so as the news of the defeat of the rebel fleet here, and the surrender of this city, reached St. Francis river, Ark., a steamer, acting under General Hindman's orders, went up and down that stream and destroyed several thousand bales of cotton. Some four hundred bales were burned at Madison, Ark., about forty miles west of here.

Throughout yesterday and last night the city was as quiet as any Northern city. To-day some of the stores are open, and Confederate scrip is being pretty generally re-

There has been no movement, either by the fleet or It is said as many as thirty thousand bales of cotton

have been burned here. to regulate itself.

Quiet pervades the entire city. The ready submission prising, but gratifying. The civil authorities continue to exercise their functions as heretofore. The Provest Marshal's office is througed with applicants for permits to proceed North. All persons are requested to take the

ath of allegiance before the permission is granted. Jackson's rebel cavalry, which have been hovering around the city ever since the federal occupation of it, are said to have gone to Holly Springs. As most of them are largely interested in this city, it is improbable that hey will make an attempt to burn it.

The City Recorder was yesterday arrested by the onversing in the streets with a Union soldier. Rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Grand unction, destroying all the cotton that can be found. Applications to ship 6,000 bales of cotton have already been

The Memphis Argus is still outspoken in its sec

sympathy.

The Avalenche is much more guarded and inclined to submit quietly. Both advise peaceable submission to the federal rule. Many stores have been opened and have resumed business. Some retailers refuse Confederate money, but receive Tennessee bank notes.

The markets are rather sparsely supplied with meats and vegetables.

Two rebel steamers were captured yesterday above

MEMPHIS, June 10-P. M. Memphis is as quiet as New York. The people treat our soldiers courteously and cordially. Even rebel sympathizers welcome a just and stable government. One vitter rebel was saved from mob violence by our troops. Another saved himself by flight. The stores are opening, and merchants starting North to buy goods. Many of the Memphis banks are at Colum-

bus, Mississippi. Gen. Hindman took a forced loan of \$1,000,000 from them a week ago, in the name of the Southern confederacy. Guerilla bands are still burning cotton within fifteen miles of Memphis. The rebel steamer from St. Francis River brings home

tection from us against this incendiarism sickness and demoralization in his army. There is indubitable evidence that he had less than 60,060 men

Commodore Davis is sending despatches overland to

Trade Officially Opened with New Or-

leans and Memphis. IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. Joseph C. Butler, Esq., President of the Cin

Chamber of Commerce, telegraphed to Secretary Chase

CINCINAIT, June 9, 1862.

I would like to announce by authority that shipmen of provisions and manufactures may be made to Mer phis, and also to New Orleans, if Vicksburg is take Our merchants and manufacturers will not abuse it privilege.

President Chamber of Commerce. To this despatch Secretary Chase responded as fol

lows:— Washington, June 9, 1862.

Shipments may be made to Memphis, and all other places in possession of the United States forces, under the existing regulations to prevent aid to the rebels, and subject to the inspection and coutrol of the military commanders at points of arrival and destination; and also from all such places, with permission of the military commanders. Tender to the Chamber of Commerce and my fellow citizens of Cinchinati my heartiest congrutuations on the partial reopening of our great rivers, soen. I trust, to be completed. May they never again to closed to American commerce.

S. P. CHASE.

Newspaper Accounts.

I trust, to be completed. May they never agam be clessed to American commerce.

Rewapaper Accounts.

Occupation of The City.

[From the Memphis Avaianche, June 7.]

The feaceas have reached and now possess Memphis Six gunboots, of most excellent proof, frown upon it, and from its Post office now floats the feeteral flag, a mbolic of their presence and present power. The flagship of Commodore Davis, the Beaton, lies dark and threatening within fitty yards of the shore, and in close proximity floats her flve scarce less powerful and destructive companions. Mortar boats are on the Arkamas side, with their massive engines of destruction; the Dickey, their commissary boat, and the Platte Valley, a transport, are moored at our wharf, and contain two lilinois regiments, the Forty-thrird and Forty-sixth, under the command of Colonel Fitch; while, afar off, repose the "swift and stiff" rams of Colonel Elet. As all outbreak or provocation to anger by our people, of such a force as this, were but a wanton irritation to destructive anger, or as some will have it, would be a plausible excuse to it, we trust, indeed we little doubt, that our cutizens will be wary, cains and careful, attending to their civic avocations, aff they choose to resume them, in such way as neither to provoke harsh measures norpainful hauteurs. The immediate command of the city itself, will we judge, devole upon Colonel Fitch; now acting as Brigadier tieneral. He is reported a brave and efficient soldier to the government he serves, has been, in the private ligh bears the reputation of a man of high and sensitive infor. In the exchange of one military rule for another, however different the merits of the respective central governments which the officers serve, the municipal affairs of the city will be little affected; and the individual citizen in such case must be prudent to be wise, and in this juncture, he is most truly volorous who is discreat—"tenther quick to give nor to take oftence." When men are agistred, the unthinking are forement to t

Memphis. Many of the best physicians of the city, of its most abic, most admired men and women, have left Memphis. Then "Who lives in Memphis?" Its civiliars. We use the word in contradistinction to politician as to soldier. The men with whom the duties and inclinations of domesticity have rendered business, home and pursities of literature or art, paramount to the more botsterous attraction of military distinction—men, civilians in taste as in occupation, form now the population of Memphis. Not only is Memphis extra civilian in its population on the solution of wearth of the more bots of war, the very shews of war (the banks), all down to the last pound of commissary bacon, and the last pint of commissary fluor have been removed, and the leavings in civilian possessions themselves are also of the meagrest.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Complete Victory Over Jackson in the Battle of Cross Keys.

Pive Hundred of the Rebel Dead Found on the Field.

Betreat of the Enemy Across the Shenandoah.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, }
PORT REPUBLIC, Va., June 10, 1862.

The army advanced early this morning in line of battle woods, and over the country to Port Republic.

Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and takes that

The rebel loss was greatly superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Not less than five hundred dead were found, and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured

Cantain Dunker, of General Fremont's staff, was killed.

Captain Gittennan, of Cluserett's staff, was zeverely wounded. No other staff officers were wounded. The robel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambulances, wagons, arms and clothing strewed the field. Forty of our wounded, taken prison-

The Sixth Louisiana lost all but thirty men The enemy retreated till midnight, and this morning their rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at this place and burned the bridge.

Despatch from General Fremont PORT REPUBLIC, June 9-12 M.

There was no collision with the enemy after dark last night. This morning we renewed the march against him, entering the woods in battle order, his cavalry ap-General Milroy the right and General Schenck the cen-tre, with a reserve of General Stahl's brigade and Genetreat on Port Republic, and our advance found his rear Our advance came in so suddenly that some of his officers, remaining on this side, escaped with the loss of

A cannonading during the forenoon apprised us of an engagement, and I am informed here that Jackson attacked General Shields this morning, and, after # severe engagement, drove him down the river, and is now cavalry to open communication with General Shields.

This morning detachments were occupied in searching

Keys for our remaining dead and wounded. I am not yet fully informed, but think that one hundred and twentyfive will cover our loss in killed, and five hundred that in wounded. The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night carrying off his dead and wounded in wagens. This morning, or our march, upwards of two hundred of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part badly mutilated by cannot woods, and many had been already buried. A sof prisoners had been taken during the pursuit.

Stabl's brigade was in the hottest part of the field. wounded; and one of his regiments alone—the Eighth New York—has buried sixty-five. The Garibaldi Guard, next after suffered most severely, and following this regiment Bayard's and General Milroy's brigades. One of the Buck tail companies has lost all of its officers, commissioned

The loss in General Schenck's brigade was loss, alby artillery fire.

Of my staff, I lost a good officer killed, Captain Niche

Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed

their endurance of this severe march, and their spie conduct in the battle, are entitled to the President's I should make particular mention of them, and which, I this respect, I am unable to make any more particu the battle. Respectfully, J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Command

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Bombardment of Vicksburg-Destruction of De Soto-Grand Gulf Shelled, &c.

WASKINGTON, June 12, 1862

rations of our fleet in their vicinity.

News from Vicksburg to the 30th ult., published in the Richmond Examiner of the 9th inst. says:—
Two of the enemy's gunboats amused themselves by

About one hundred and twenty five missiles were thrown during that time, but comparatively few of which apcasualties beyond considerably damaging some private

The reports of Vicksburg papers state that De Soto, Miss., has been destroyed by our fleet, and adds that "but three little buildings now mark the spot which ence glorifled in the title of a city."

The same report adds that the fedéral gunbouts shelled the fown of Grand Gulf on Monday, and their transports landed a number of troops, who pillaged and sacked the.

town of everything they could lay their hands on.

Bown, June Id, 1862.
The schooner Flying Dragon, from New Orleans on the 22d, and the Pass on the 24th ult., with 400 barrels spirits turpositine and 300 barrels tar, arrived to-day. Left ships E. W. Farley, leading with sugar for Boston; City of New York, loading with angar for New York; schooner Pathway, loading with naval stores for Boston; tain. Passed in the river a ship bound up, with horses The steamer Rhode Island sailed last evening for New